

2. Another Contribution to the Knowledge of African
Phytophagous Coleoptera. By MARTIN JACOBY, F.E.S.

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(Plate XVII.*)

The following descriptions are based on new species from different parts of Africa and contained in my collection, which were sent to me for identification by Mr. Cecil Barker of Malvern, Natal, the Rev. J. A. O'Neil of Cape Colony, Dr. Brauns of the same place, and Mr. Sheppard of Beira. The present paper deals with the first groups as far as the *Chrysomelinae*; the rest of the Phytophaga will form the subject of another contribution.

CRIOCERINÆ.

LEMA WEISEI, sp. n.

Underside and antennæ and legs black, upperside dark brown; thorax with several rows of very fine punctures at middle of disc, otherwise impunctate; elytra with a sutural depression at the base, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices costate posteriorly.

Length 7 millim.

Head constricted behind the eyes, with two highly raised, deeply divided, and sparingly pubescent tubercles, dark brown, the anterior portion black; eyes large and prominent, deeply notched; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, the third and fourth joints equal, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax scarcely longer than broad, the sides not strongly constricted, with the usual deep fovea which gradually diminishes towards the disc, the base deeply transversely sulcate, the surface with three or four rows of fine punctures at the middle, anterior angles slightly tuberculiform; elytra with a more or less deep depression below the base near the suture, strongly punctate-striate, the first row of punctures double at the anterior portion, the interstices near the apex strongly costate and closely approached; below finely pubescent.

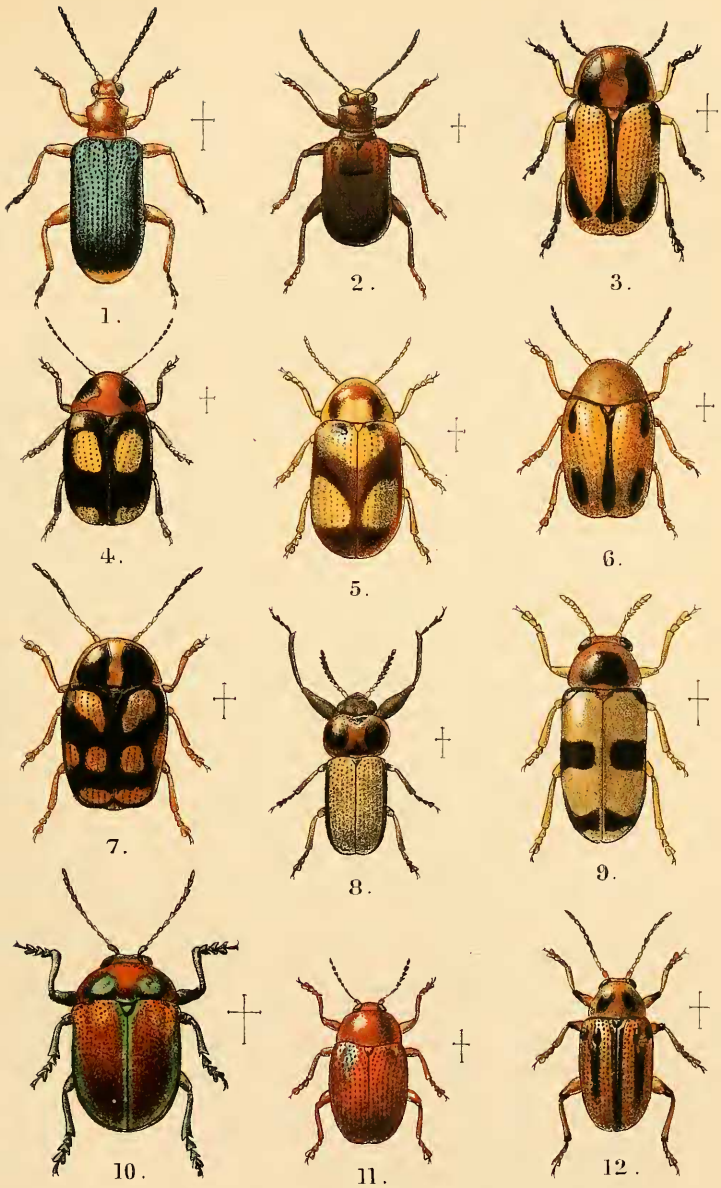
Hab. Lambarem, Fr. Congo (Coll. Belgian Mus. and my own).

This is another and no doubt quite distinct species belonging to the group of *L. armata* Lac., *L. hottentota* Lac., and *L. macrodera* Weise. The sculpturing of the thorax is quite different, inasmuch as there is scarcely any punctuation excepting the median rows, and these are very fine; there is also an entire absence of any transverse wrinkles, and the antennæ are much longer than in *L. cephalotes* Lac. I have received several specimens of this species from M. Clavareau.

LEMA CYANEOPLAGIATA Jac.

Var. Elytra metallic blue, the apex, in shape of a triangular spot, testaceous.

* For explanation of the Plate, see p. 270.



Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

The type of this species was described by me (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1898, p. 214) from a specimen which had the ground-colour of the elytra testaceous, the suture, a small humeral and a larger subapical spot metallic blue. Since then I have received two specimens from Mr. Marshall, which agree in every detail excepting the colour of the elytra as given above. This will probably prove to be the normal form; the rather flattened thorax and the black head spotted with fulvous are the principal characters which distinguish this species.

LEMA MALVERNENSIS, sp. n.

Reddish fulvous, the antennæ, apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi black; thorax very closely punctured; élytra metallic blue, the extreme lateral margins and the apex fulvous.

Length 6 millim.

Head distinctly punctured, with highly raised, posteriorly divided tubercles, the labrum black; antennæ not very long, the basal joint fulvous below, the second and third very short, equal, the fifth and following joints of equal length, black; thorax not longer than broad, strongly constricted at the sides below the middle, the anterior angles rather pointed when seen from above, the basal sulcus very deep, connected with the lateral fovea, the surface closely and finely punctured, with two longitudinal shallow grooves placed at the anterior portion near the sides; scutellum fulvous; elytra with a small fovea below the base near the suture, closely and strongly punctured, the interstices but slightly raised near the apex, the latter fulvous to a small extent as well as the thickened lateral margins; underside fulvous, clothed with fine yellow pubescence; legs fulvous, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black.

Hab. Malvern, Natal.

This *Lema* is evidently closely allied to *L. kolbei* Weise (*Wieg.* *Arch.* 1901, p. 156), but, according to the description, the thorax of that species is longer than broad and devoid of the two longitudinal grooves, and the elytra are entirely blue.

LEMA GERSTAECKERI, sp. n.

Below, the head, antennæ, and legs black, above metallic dark blue; thorax nearly impunctate, deeply sulcate and bifoveolate anteriorly; elytra with a sutural depression, moderately strongly punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides and apex convex.

Length 5 millim.

Head bluish black, impunctate, with two highly raised elevations of elongate shape and divided by a deep groove, eyes deeply notched, clypeus finely punctured; antennæ about half the length of the body, black, the third and fourth joints equal, the eighth to the tenth joint twice as long as broad, terminal joint more elongate; thorax rather broader than long, the sides with a deep transverse fovea, bounded above by a longitudinal short ridge, immediately

followed by the deep transverse sulcus, anterior angles tuberculate, the sides from the middle to the tubercles obliquely diverging, the surface impunctate, with the exception of a few minute punctures at the middle of the disc, the latter with two foveæ, one at each side before the middle, and joined at the latter place by a feeble curved groove, only visible in certain positions; elytra sub-cylindrical, feebly depressed below the base near the suture, the shoulders rounded, the punctures closely placed and moderately strong, much finer towards the apex, the ninth row entire, interstices flat and impunctate except near the apex where they are raised; below and the legs black, finely pubescent.

Hab. Mashonaland (my collection).

This is another of the smaller-sized blue species, closely allied to *L. azurea* Lac., but differing in the curved antemedian depression of the thorax which ends in a fovea at each side; from *L. suahilorum* Weise, the absence of the deep elytral depression, the frontal tubercles of the head, and the larger size will separate the species. *L. acutangula* Weise has the antennæ and the tibiae and tarsi more or less testaceous, also a punctured thorax, and *L. fugax* Weise has likewise a closely-punctured thorax and is of smaller general size.

LEMA GRAMINIS, sp. n.

Below, the head, antennæ and the tarsi black, above testaceous, antennæ short; thorax subcylindrical, scarcely constricted, impunctate; elytra closely punctate-striate; scutellum black.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head flat, black, sparingly pubescent, the eyes prominent, entire; antennæ not extending to the middle of the elytra, the terminal joints widened, black, the lower four joints more or less fulvous; thorax subcylindrical, but slightly constricted near the base, with a very feeble transverse groove near the same place, preceded at the middle by a short longitudinal depression, impunctate, with the exception of some extremely minute punctures at the middle of the disc; scutellum black; elytra testaceous, with deep punctures placed in closely approached rows, the interstices near the apex costate; legs flavous, the breast, abdomen, and the tarsi black.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland, on root of grass (*G. Marshall*).

This little species is of the same *Salpingus*-like shape as *L. brevicornis* Jac., but differs in the colour of the antennæ and in the black underside; the thorax above also is of more convex shape than in the allied species and the head is black.

LEMA NIGROFRONTALIS, sp. n.

Elongate and narrow, testaceous, the antennæ and a spot on the top of the head fuscous, the latter pubescent; thorax with a fovea at the sides, impunctate; elytra closely punctate-striate, the suture and a spot on the shoulder black; tarsi stained with fuscous; breast black,

Length 5 millim.

Var. Elytra entirely testaceous.

Head constricted behind the eyes, pale fulvous, the eyes large and round, the intermediate space as well as the anterior portion clothed with short golden pubescence, the middle of the vertex with a round blackish spot; antennæ short, fuscous, the base of the intermediate and following joints fulvous, the basal joint entirely of that colour; thorax not longer than broad, constricted near the base, the sides with a slightly-curved not deep groove and a deeper round fovea placed higher and anteriorly, the surface entirely impunctate, testaceous; scutellum black; elytra with deep round punctures placed in closely approached rows and of smaller size posteriorly, the shoulders not very prominent and bounded within by a black spot, the extreme sutural margin of the latter colour; legs testaceous, the apex of each joint of the tarsi fuscous; breast black, closely covered with golden pubescence; abdomen fulvous.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

A species of narrow shape, and distinguished by the colour of the head in connection with the pubescence of the latter. The variety agrees in every way with the type, except in the absence of the elytral black markings, which may perhaps vary to a greater or less extent in other specimens.

LEMA ÆTHIOPICA, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 1.)

Reddish fulvous, the antennæ (the first joint excepted) and the tarsi black; thorax very closely and strongly punctured, deeply transversely sulcate and bifoveolate; elytra metallic blue, the apex fulvous, strongly punctured, the interstices transversely wrinkled.

Length 7 millim.

Head sparingly but distinctly punctured, strongly bituberculate, constricted behind the eyes, the latter deeply notched; clypeus extending upwards into a broad but anteriorly pointed prolongation between the antennæ; labrum black; antennæ comparatively short, slightly and gradually thickened towards the terminal joints, black, the basal joint fulvous; thorax not longer than broad, anteriorly widened, the angles tuberculiform, the lateral foveæ deep, bounded above by a perpendicular ridge, the basal sulcus very deep, the surface with a round fovea at each side anteriorly, extremely closely and rather strongly punctured throughout, the punctures of different sizes; scutellum fulvous; elytra convex, not depressed below the base, the punctures closely placed and strong, the interstices scarcely raised, transversely wrinkled, the apex to a short distance fulvous; below and the legs fulvous, the tarsi black.

Hab. Mashonaland (my collection).

A very distinct species of rather large size, well distinguished by the very closely punctured and bifoveolate thorax and the coloration of the elytra.

LEMA HUMERONOTATA, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 2.)

Black; head and thorax dark æneous, closely punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, blackish æneous, the shoulders with a subquadrate fulvous spot; base of the tarsi and of the antennæ testaceous.

Length 3 millim.

Head with a deep longitudinal central groove, obscure æneous, finely punctured, eyes very large and subglobular; antennæ gradually thickened towards the apex, the second to the fifth joint gradually lengthened, terminal three joints shorter again, the base of each joint fulvous; thorax not longer than broad, the sides only slightly constricted near the base, obliquely widened towards the apex, anterior angles not prominent, the base with a shallow transverse sulcus, the surface finely and closely punctured; scutellum black; elytra with a deep depression below the base, strongly and closely punctate-striate, the ninth row of punctures entire, the interstices raised at the sides and apex, dark æneous, the shoulders with a subquadrate fulvous spot, extending inwards to the fourth row of punctures; tarsi slender, pale testaceous or fulvous, darker at the apex of each joint; anterior tibiæ obscure fulvous.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Of this pretty little *Lema* Mr. Barker sent a single specimen; its system of coloration and the shape of the thorax will distinguish it from every other except *L. pauli* Weise, with which I should have identified it but for the following differences. Weise describes the thorax of his species with a distinct transverse ridge in front of the basal stripe (I suppose by the latter is meant the sulcus); of this no trace can be found in the present species; the general shape of the thorax is not given nor the structure of the antennæ; the elytra are described as blue and the humeral spot as beginning very narrowly at the base; the opposite is the case in the species described here, where the humeral mark is of nearly equal width, except at the lateral margins, where it is slightly lengthened. In Weise's species the elytral depression is also described as obsolete; in the Malvern species it is deep.

LEMA ICTERICA Weise.

Three specimens obtained at Malvern, Natal, and kindly sent by Mr. Barker, I must, for the present, refer to this species (*Archiv f. Naturgesch.* 1901, p. 160), as the insect is evidently a most variable one. The structural characters and the sculpture agree very nearly with Weise's description, but not the coloration; in the type the clypeus and labrum are described as black. In the Malvern specimens these parts are flavous, all three varying in coloration as follows:—

No. 1. Flavous; antennæ black, the basal joint flavous; thorax with a greenish-black lateral stripe at each side; elytra with the greater portion of the disc dark æneous, only a basal spot and a narrow lateral stripe remaining flavous.

No. 2. The antennæ fulvous, joints 2 and 3 darker; elytra flavous, a sutural spot below the scutellum and the lateral margins dark aeneous.

No. 3. Like No. 2, but each elytron with a small elongate spot below the scutellum.

In all the specimens the legs are flavous (not black or partly so as in Weise's specimens); the breast and abdomen are more or less piceous and finely pubescent.

As the typical specimens were obtained in the Transvaal, it is of course quite possible that the Malvern examples represent another allied species.

LEMA HIRTIPENNIS, sp. n.

Elongate, pubescent, dark violaceous, the antennæ and legs black; head rugose; thorax subquadrate, strongly and closely punctured, head and thorax pubescent; elytra closely and strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely transversely wrinkled and clothed with grey stiff pubescence.

Length 7 millim.

Closely allied to *L. caelestina* Klug, but differing in the following respects:—The eyes are much smaller and less prominent than in that species, the thorax is shorter, not longer than broad, and instead of being finely transversely wrinkled, is strongly and irregularly punctured, with a feebly-raised middle space or line; the sculpturing and the pubescence of the elytra are similar to those of *L. caelestina*.

Hab. Mashonaland (a single specimen in my collection).

MEGALOPODINÆ.

MACROLOPHA Weise.

This genus, as well as *Sphondylia*, has been established, and rightly so, by Weise for the reception of several species formerly placed in *Pecilonomorpha* Hope, from which they principally differ in the shape of the thorax. So far as I know at present, the following species must likewise be placed in *Macrolopha*, viz.: *P. lacordairei* Westw., *P. murrayi* Baly, *P. centromaculata* Jac., and *P. mashonana* Jac.

CLYTHRINÆ.

MIOPRISTIS BRAUNSI, sp. n.

Metallic dark blue or greenish, finely pubescent; thorax strongly transverse, rugosely punctured, the anterior margin fulvous at each side; elytra finely transversely rugose, a basal spot, a narrow transverse band at the middle, another near the apex, and the lateral margins flavous.

Mas. Mandibles very prominent and curved, the anterior legs very elongate.

Fem. Mandibles normal, the thorax less transverse, anterior tarsi shorter.

Length 5 millim.

Elongate and parallel, clothed with very short grey pubescence, the head irregularly punctured with a rather deep central groove, metallic blue; eyes entire, round; antennæ slender, the first joint elongate, curved, the second moniliform, the third scarcely longer but thinner, the following four joints triangularly dentate, the rest of normal shape; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides widened and strongly rounded at the posterior angles, the entire disc closely rugose-punctate, the anterior margin with a narrow short transverse band at each side, posterior margin sinuate at each side; scutellum broad, punctured, with a feeble middle ridge; elytra rather narrower at the base than the thorax, finely transversely wrinkled throughout, subopaque, a round spot near the scutellum, a narrow transverse band (strongly constricted at the sides) at the middle, another one near the apex, and the lateral and apical margins flavous.

Hab. Willowmore, Cape Town (*Dr. H. Brauns*).

Of this pretty little species *Dr. Brauns* kindly sent me three specimens, one male and two females; the anterior tibiæ of the male are strongly curved and the tarsi very elongate.

Miopristis o'neilli, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 8.)

Black; thorax impunctate, fulvous, with two large black spots; elytra testaceous, finely punctate-striate, the sutural margins very narrowly and a broad longitudinal stripe at the sides black; legs flavous, marked with black.

Length 5 millim.

Head rugosely punctured between the eyes and pubescent; mandibles broad, robust, obscure flavous; antennæ black, the lower four joints fulvous, the first joint subquadrate, short, the second and third joints short, the fifth and following joints triangularly widened; thorax of equal width, strongly transverse, the sides strongly rounded, the disc with a triangular strongly-punctured depression at the middle of the anterior margin, fulvous, impunctate, the sides with a large subquadrate black spot, another small spot is placed at the middle of the posterior margin; scutellum narrow, raised; elytra subopaque, with fine irregular rows of punctures, obsolete near the apex, the shoulders with a broad longitudinal stripe not extending to the apex, the suture also very narrowly black, excepting at the base; the anterior femora strongly incrassate, black as well as the tibiæ, the apex of both slightly stained with fulvous; the rest of the legs pale flavous, the femora more or less, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi black.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*), on mimosa.

Miopristis (Atelechira) zambesiana, sp. n.

Metallic green, the basal joints of the antennæ, the thorax, and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; thorax impunctate; elytra very closely punctured, fulvous, a subquadrate spot at the base and another near the apex metallic green.

Mas. The left mandible abruptly curved and ending in a long point.

Length 6 millim.

Head with three small foveæ, placed triangularly, metallic green, distinctly and subremotely punctured and sparingly clothed with short hairs, the anterior margin of the epistome feebly concave; labrum and palpi fulvous, mandibles metallic green at the base, the strongly curved apex fulvous; antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, the lower four joints fulvous, the others black, the second and third joints very short, the fourth but slightly longer, the following joints transverse but feebly dentate; thorax strongly transverse, the anterior margin straight, the posterior angles rounded, the surface convex, impunctate, fulvous; scutellum black, pointed, obsoletely ridged; elytra closely, strongly, and somewhat rugosely punctured, fulvous, with an elongately subquadrate metallic green spot at the base, extending nearly to the middle but not quite to the suture, and another more transversely shaped spot near the apex, with its posterior margin concave, this spot does not extend to either margin; underside metallic green, closely covered with silvery pubescence, the femora likewise green and pubescent, the base of the anterior femora and the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, the anterior tarsi elongate, the first joint longer than the second.

Hab. Zambesi (*Bradshaw*) (my collection).

This little species almost resembles *M. aulica* Lac., but is at once distinguished by the fulvous not metallic-green thorax, and by the position of the first elytral spot, which is placed close to the base instead of below it. I only know the male of this species.

MIOPRISTIS BREVITARSIS, sp. n.

Black, the thorax flavous, with two large black spots, coarsely punctured; elytra very closely punctured, testaceous, with three black spots near the lateral margins and another near the suture below the middle.

Mas. The anterior legs elongate, their tarsi rather short.

Length 5 millim.

Very closely allied to *M. subrugosa* Jac. and of exactly similar colour and pattern, but evidently a distinct species; the head finely rugose and pubescent, black, the antennæ with the second and third joints fulvous, the rest black; thorax with the sides very slightly widened and rounded near the base, punctured, and with two large black spots as in *M. subrugosa*; elytra very closely and irregularly punctured near the base, more regularly and less closely so near the apex, the sides with three black spots near the lateral margins, placed in a row, another spot is situated near the suture below the middle; legs black, the base of the intermediate and the posterior tibiæ testaceous.

Hab. Grahamstown, on mimosa (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*).

The differences between this species and *M. subrugosa* are as

follows:—The entire head in the present insect is black instead of having the epistome flavous, the basal joint of the antennæ is likewise black, not fulvous; the thorax, instead of having the sides rounded and widened at the middle, has these portions nearly straight except near the base; the anterior legs are entirely black, and their tarsi have the joints distinctly shorter; lastly, the entire underside is black, without a testaceous abdomen. I received a single male specimen from the Rev. J. A. O'Neil.

TITUBŒA UMTALIENSIS, sp. n.

Black, the head pubescent; thorax very closely punctured, the anterior and part of the lateral margins flavous; elytra semi-regularly punctured, pale fulvous, a transverse band before the middle, extending to the shoulders, another band below the middle and a spot near the apex black.

Mas. Anterior legs very elongate as well as the tarsi.

Length 10–11 millim.

Head finely rugose and pubescent, the anterior margin of the epistome straight; antennæ black, the lower four joints fulvous, the fourth joint triangularly dentate; thorax transverse, the sides nearly straight, the posterior angles rounded, the surface strongly punctured anteriorly, more closely and finely so near the base, with a longitudinal groove at the middle of the latter, the anterior margin flavous, in shape of a narrow band extending to the anterior portion of the sides, the median lobe of the basal margin broadly rounded and produced; scutellum black, the apex rounded; elytra rather closely and semi-regularly punctured, the interstices obsolete costate near the apex, the lateral lobes below the shoulders rather pronounced, the ground-colour flavous, the first black band placed before the middle and consisting of two elongate connected spots, of which one is placed at the shoulders, the other at the disc; the second band below the middle is of more regular shape, but also sinuate at the margins, another transverse spot is placed near the apex.

Hab. Umtali, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*); also Zanzibar.

There are four or five very closely allied species of *Titubœa* known from Africa, and this one seems to differ from all of them; the very elongate anterior legs and tarsi place the present insect in *Titubœa*. It differs from *T. abyssinica* Lefèv. in having a much more transversely-shaped thorax and in the uninterrupted fulvous band of the latter, also in the entirely different sculpturing of the elytra and the shape of their black bands. *T. pubifrons* Jac. (sub *Camptolenes*) is a narrower insect, with fulvous mandibles and similarly coloured tibiæ, the thorax is much more finely and sparingly punctured, and the elytral bands are narrower and of more regular shape; *T. thoracica* Jac. has a differently shaped thorax with discoidal depressions on that part, the elytra have no apical spot, and the tibiæ are fulvous; lastly, *T. rugosa* Jac. differs in having a very closely punctured and almost entirely fulvous thorax, more closely and irregularly punctured elytra, and

isolated spots instead of bands. This species is also found in South Africa instead of in the interior, so far as is known at present. The penis is very peculiar, of robust shape, with a central ridge above, the apex broadly widened and divided into an upper and lower acute transverse ridge, the first-named tridentate, the lower ridge triangularly pointed at the middle, the sides likewise produced into a broad triangular downwardly directed tooth. The female has, as usual, normal anterior legs and is very strongly and closely punctured, but agrees in all other respects with the male.

TITUBCEA PARVULA, sp. n.

Black, the head and thorax nearly impunctate; elytra fulvous, with a broad black transverse band near the apex.

Mas. The anterior legs and tarsi very elongate, the elytra very obsoletely punctured in indistinct rows.

Fem. Anterior legs normal, the elytra shining, very closely punctured in irregular rows.

Length 5 millim.

Head impunctate and without pubescence, the anterior portion finely longitudinally strigose, the epistome narrowed in front, ending in two points; mandibles robust; antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous, the basal joint black above; thorax short and transverse, black, shining, the sides straight, the posterior angles rounded, the disc with an oblique transverse depression anteriorly, impunctate; scutellum black, pointed; elytra opaque in the male, with very obsolete rows of fine punctures, fulvous, a transverse broad band near the apex, extending to either margin and narrowed at the suture, black; anterior legs very elongate, the first joint of their tarsi half the length of the tibia, apex of the latter not mucronate.

Hab. Zambesi.

A small species, quite unlike most of its allies in coloration, and with a smooth, shining, black thorax.

DAMIA STRIGATIPES, sp. n.

Testaceous; the head, antennæ (the basal joints excepted), the breast and abdomen black; thorax narrowly margined, impunctate; elytra very closely and distinctly punctured, anterior femora black above.

Var. Head fulvous.

Length 6 millim.

Head impunctate, black, the vertex with a fulvous spot at each side, transversely sulcate between the eyes; intraocular space rather deeply triangularly depressed, the anterior margin of the epistome deeply emarginate, labrum flavous; antennæ comparatively slender, black, the lower three joints flavous; thorax distinctly narrowed in front, the anterior margin concave, the sides with a narrow reflexed margin, posterior angles obtusely rounded, the surface impunctate, with an obsolete short transverse

depression near the basal lobe; scutellum broad, the apex carinate; elytra not very strongly convex, very closely punctured, the extreme apex nearly impunctate; underside black, finely pubescent; legs rather elongate, the first joint of the tarsi as long as the following two joints together, the anterior femora more or less streaked with black above.

Hab. Algoa Bay, Cape (*Dr. Brauns*).

Of the two, apparently female specimens, kindly sent by Dr. Brauns, one has the head black, the other fulvous; on account of the rather slender tarsi and shape of the thorax, *Damia* seems to be the most suitable genus for the reception of this species.

DAMIA TRIFASCIATA, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 9.)

Flavous; head and thorax fulvous, nearly impunctate, the latter with a central black spot; elytra extremely finely punctured near the suture, flavous, with a narrow transverse band at the base, another at the middle, and a third near the apex, black.

Length 6 millim.

Head extremely finely punctured, with a rather deep central fovea, fulvous; anterior margin of the epistome subquadrately and deeply emarginate; eyes large, oblong; antennæ flavous, the fourth and following joints strongly transversely widened; thorax transverse, the sides but feebly depressed, rounded, anterior margin straight, basal lobe of the posterior margin very slightly produced; the disc impunctate with the exception of some punctures near the base, fulvous, with a rather large central black patch; scutellum fulvous, its apex truncate; elytra very minutely punctured in indistinct rows near the suture, the sides nearly impunctate, flavous, with three narrow transverse black bands, the first at the base, extending to the shoulders, the second at the middle, broader and nearly regular in shape, and the third, of somewhat oblique direction and constricted at the middle, near the apex, the lateral margins are likewise black and connect all the bands; underside pale fulvous, finely pubescent; legs flavous, robust, the anterior pair rather elongate in the male; tarsi broad, the first joint shorter than the following two together.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa (*A. Sheppard*).

I received three specimens of this distinct species from Mr. Sheppard; in the pattern and coloration it much resembles certain African species of *Monolepta*.

GYNANDROPHTHALMA SALISBURIENSIS; sp. n.

Subcylindrical, dark blue; sides of the breast closely pubescent; antennæ and tarsi black; head and thorax remotely punctured; elytra with a few punctures at the suture and the sides only.

Length 4 millim.

Head with three depressions between the eyes of rather irregular shape, the vertex impunctate; clypeus transverse, nearly impunctate, its anterior margin concave; antennæ nearly extending to the base of the thorax, black, the second joint obscure

fulvous, the fifth and following joints strongly transversely widened; thorax strongly transverse, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the posterior angles obtuse; the disc with an oblique depression on each side near the base, finely and sparingly punctured except within the depressions, where the punctures are stronger; scutellum triangular, the apex convex, subtruncate; elytra subcylindrical, only visibly punctured at the middle and near the suture; underside nearly black, the sides of the breast rather densely pubescent.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Smaller than *G. placida* Lac., and of quite different sculpturing; also entirely dark violaceous-blue.

GYNANDROPHALMA SCUTELLATA Weise (*Wieg. Arch.* 1902, p. 127).

I cannot separate this species from *G. bicolor* Jac. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1898, p. 217), according to Weise's description. I have since received specimens from Mr. Barker, of Malvern, Natal, in which the basal third of the elytra is black and the remaining portions rufous. The species seems very variable in regard to coloration, and is probably identical with *G. basipennis* Lac.

GYNANDROPHALMA VARICOLOR, sp. n.

Head black with a fulvous band; thorax rufous, very minutely punctate; elytra finely punctate-striate, black, the extreme basal and lateral margin at the shoulders and an apical spot flavous; legs and abdomen fulvous; breast black.

Length 4 millim.

Head black, with a transverse fulvous band between the eyes, the vertex with a few punctures only, the lower portion rugose-punctate and sparingly pubescent, anterior margin of the epistome concave; antennæ short, entirely fulvous, the fifth and following joints strongly transversely widened; thorax of normal shape, the posterior angles obtusely rounded, the sides nearly straight, the disc extremely minutely punctured when seen under a strong lens; scutellum black, triangular; elytra subcylindrical and parallel, distinctly punctate-striate at the anterior portion, the punctures nearly obsolete below the middle, black, the extreme basal margin, the lateral margins at the shoulders, and the apex flavous; abdomen and legs fulvous; breast black.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*).

I received a single specimen of this species, which is probably subject to great colour-variation like so many of its allies, but is well distinguished by the distinct punctate-striate elytra. The insect was obtained on mimosa-plants.

GYNANDROPHALMA ELONGATA Jac.

The Rev. J. A. O'Neil has sent me several specimens of a *Gynandrophthalma* obtained at Dunbrody which I cannot separate from this species; in spite of the breast being black, I cannot find any

structural differences whatever from the typical form from Sierra Leone, which varies enormously in size.

GYNANDROPHALMA HIRTIFRONS, sp. n.

Testaceous; the head pubescent with a transverse black band, terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous; thorax impunctate; elytra finely punctured in indistinct rows, the shoulders with an obscure fulvous spot; breast and abdomen black.

Length 4 millim.

Head broad, clothed with yellow pubescence, fulvous, with a broad transverse black band between the eyes, the latter very large; anterior margin of the epistome straight at the middle, the angles produced; antennæ dark fuscous, the lower two or three joints flavous, second and third very short, fifth and following joints transversely widened; thorax of even shape, slightly narrowed in front, the posterior angles rather rounded, the surface convex, testaceous, impunctate, with a rather deep depression at the basal margin at each side; elytra subcylindrical, slightly narrowed posteriorly, testaceous, with traces of punctures arranged in rows, when seen under a very strong lens, the humeral callus obscure fulvous; legs flavous; breast and abdomen black.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*), on mimosa. A single specimen.

This is a very distinct species on account of the colour and the pubescence of the head; it is possible, however, that specimens occur which have the elytra more or less marked with fulvous.

CRYPTOCEPHALINÆ.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS SHEPPARDI, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 6.)

Fulvous; the breast and abdomen black; thorax extremely closely punctured; elytra short and broad, finely punctate-striate, the interstices finely transversely wrinkled, the suture very narrowly, a humeral and subapical spot dark blue, apical joints of antennæ black.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Head closely punctured, light fulvous, labrum and palpi black; antennæ short, the lower five joints fulvous, the others black, thickened; thorax with feebly rounded sides, extremely closely punctured and minutely granulate, the extreme basal margin black; scutellum black, broad, foveolate at the base and impunctate; elytra short and broad, very convex, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, finely wrinkled and sparingly punctured, fulvous, the sutural margin slightly widened posteriorly and two elongate spots on each elytron dark blue; of the latter, one is placed on the shoulders and the other of more elongate shape below the middle, occupying the spaces between the fifth and seventh row of punctures; pygidium black, margined at the apex with fulvous; underside black; legs and prosternum fulvous, the latter subquadrate, the posterior angles pointed.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa (*A. Sheppard*).

Very closely allied to *C. sacchi* Jac. (*Ann. Genoa Mus.* xxxix. p. 523, 1899), but I think a distinct species; the system of coloration is exactly similar, but the present insect is larger, of more robust shape, the thorax is still more closely punctured, the spots and elytral suture are blue not black, and the pygidium is margined with fulvous; the claws are also more distinctly appendiculate, not simple; the posterior elytral spot is of more elongate shape and placed less closely to the suture than in *C. sacchi*. In my description of that species I have given the colour of the antennæ as fulvous, but I find that in one specimen the lower joints only are of this colour, as is the case in the present species.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS O'NEILI, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 7.)

Head black at the vertex; the lower portion, the basal joints of the antennæ, and the abdomen and legs fulvous; thorax flavous, with two broad black bands, impunctate; elytra finely punctate-striate, black, each with five flavous spots (1 . 2 . 2 . 1).

Length 5 millim.

Vertex of the head black, in shape of a transverse band, remotely punctured, the lower portion fulvous, eyes broadly emarginate; antennæ slender and filiform, the lower five joints fulvous, the rest black, basal joints gradually lengthened; thorax greatly narrowed anteriorly, the sides feebly rounded, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous, this colour confined to the sides, the anterior margin, and a central narrow band, the rest, in shape of two broad longitudinal bands not extending to the anterior margin, black; scutellum black, broad, its apex pointed; elytra with rather fine rows of punctures, the latter not very closely placed, the interstices, with the exception of the outer two, flat, the latter slightly convex, each elytron with five fulvous spots, divided by black bands and placed as follows—a narrow elongate spot at the base of the lateral margin, a large obliquely-shaped one from the middle of the base to the suture, two spots placed transversely immediately below the middle, and a fifth at the apex of somewhat transverse shape; pygidium, underside, and legs fulvous, the sides of the breast black.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*), on *Euphorbia*.

This *Cryptocephalus* closely resembles the European *C. 6-pustulatus* Rossi, and also *C. pustulatus* Fab. from Africa, but the number and position of the spots are different, also their shape and the pattern of the thorax differ.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS SUBCONNECTENS, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 3.)

Fulvous, the vertex of the head and the underside black; thorax impunctate, with two black bands; elytra flavous, the suture, a humeral spot and another one near the apex, partly connected with the suture, black, punctuation strong and regular.

Length 5-5½ millim.

Head entirely impunctate and without depressions, the vertex

black, the entire lower portion, in shape of a large subquadrate patch, fulvous, eyes triangularly emarginate, labrum and palpi fulvous; antennæ short, black, the lower four joints fulvous, the terminal ones short; thorax subcylindrical, narrowed at the sides, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous, with two longitudinal black bands, widely separated and not extending to the anterior margin; scutellum flavous, raised posteriorly, impunctate; elytra very strongly and closely punctate-striate, the interstices transversely wrinkled, the punctures distinct to the apex, flavous, a narrow sutural band, slightly widened at each end and not extending to the apex, and two spots on each elytron, black, the anterior spot placed on the humeral callus, the posterior one, near the apex, of more elongate shape and sometimes connected with the sutural band at its wider portion; pygidium closely punctured and pubescent, black, margined broadly with flavous; breast and abdomen partly black, the first segment flavous at the middle; femora black above, flavous below; tibiæ flavous at the base only, otherwise black as well as the tarsi; prosternum strongly narrowed anteriorly, the base straight.

Hab. Salisbury, Lesapi River, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Larger than *C. africanus* Jac. (= *unicinctus* Jac.), the thorax much longer, without the lateral small spots, and with a sutural band, the pygidium differently coloured and the elytral spots placed differently.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS SOBRINUS, sp. n.

Pale fulvous, the elytra testaceous, the terminal joints of the antennæ black; head closely punctured; thorax impunctate; elytra very closely and deeply punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length 4 millim.

Head very closely and strongly punctured, pale fulvous; antennæ black, the lower five joints fulvous, terminal joints widened but much longer than broad; thorax of normal shape, entirely impunctate, fulvous, the extreme basal margin black; scutellum slightly elongate, dark fulvous; elytra slightly narrowed posteriorly, diverging at the apex, the latter separately rounded, the punctuation deep and strong, the punctures and the rows very closely placed, the interstices longitudinally costate; below and the legs fulvous, the latter robust, the breast and abdomen sparingly and finely punctured, the prosternum longer than broad, the posterior angles produced into a point.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Amongst the unicolorous African *Cryptocephali* the present species may be known by the strong and closely punctured elytra and their costate interstices; the punctures are for the most part transverse in shape and partly confluent at the sides.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS BEIRAENSIS, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 5.)

Flavous; thorax reddish fulvous, the sides and a central spot

flavous, the disc with two black bands; elytra finely punctate-striate, an oblique band from the shoulders to the suture and the apex dark brown, margined with black at the sides and apex.

Length 4 millim.

Head strongly punctured and sparingly pubescent, with a dark reddish triangular spot; antennæ short, only extending to the base of the thorax, fulvous, the terminal six joints slightly widened; thorax not very widened at the middle, the sides rounded, the surface very finely punctured, flavous, the anterior middle portion reddish fulvous, the sides with a short black curved band not extending to the anterior margin, these bands separate the flavous portion into three parts, two lateral spots and one medial spot at the base; scutellum flavous; elytra with rather fine rows of punctures, the interstices flat, the flavous ground-colour is confined to a transverse band surrounding the scutellum and a large transverse patch near the apex of each elytron, an oblique dark brown band from the shoulder to the middle of the suture and the similarly coloured apex limit the flavous portion, the dark bands are also margined with black, which at the sides forms a short longitudinal stripe, leaving the extreme lateral margin, however, of the flavous ground-colour as far as the middle; the pygidium and underside are fulvous, the prosternum is subquadrate, with its posterior margin furnished with two short acute points.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa (*A. Sheppard*).

A rather curiously marked species of which I received three specimens from Mr. Sheppard; it is somewhat allied to *C. comoedus* Suffr., but the shape of the elytral bands and their colour are quite different.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS CAPENSIS, sp. n.

Black, with greenish or bluish gloss; thorax impunctate; elytra moderately strongly punctate-striate, flavous, with two deeply dentate transverse bands, the second including a flavous spot, and the suture at the middle black.

Length 5 millim.

Head with some irregular depression and an obsolete central groove, sparingly punctured, blackish blue; antennæ slender, entirely black; thorax rather short, the sides nearly straight, the surface impunctate, coloured like the head; scutellum blackish blue, the apex bluntly rounded; elytra finely punctate-striate near the suture, more strongly punctured at the sides, the interstices flat, flavous, with a transverse black band before and another behind the middle, these bands are strongly dentate and connected at the suture and at the outer portion so as to include a round flavous spot at the middle near the suture; underside and legs bluish black.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope (my collection).

Somewhat similarly marked to *C. polyospilus* Suffr. and allied species, but from these and from the other banded African forms

this species is distinguished by the entirely bluish-black head and thorax, underside, and legs. I possess two exactly similar specimens, but have never seen any others from the Cape or other parts of Africa. My specimens were obtained as long ago as 1874.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS SEMIREGULARIS, sp. n.

Fulvous, the breast and abdomen partly black, pubescent; thorax impunctate, with two black spots; elytra irregularly punctate-striate, the interstices partly punctured, each elytron with 5 black spots (1.2.2).

Length 7 millim.

Head closely punctured, fulvous, the vertex with a black spot, eyes broadly emarginate; antennæ slender, black, the lower five joints fulvous, third and fourth joints equal, smaller than the fifth; thorax about one half broader than long, with an obsolete oblique depression at each side near the base, the surface impunctate for the greater part, a few minute punctures only are visible near the base, the sides with a somewhat transversely-shaped black spot; scutellum rounded at the apex, blackish; elytra with irregularly placed punctures arranged in rows which are often doubled, the interstices with smaller punctures placed here and there; of the spots, one is placed on the shoulders, the others transversely, of these, the first two are situated before the middle, the outer one rather lower than the other, the fourth and fifth spot below the middle are in the same line, one near the lateral, the other near the sutural margin; the pygidium, the legs, and the last abdominal segment are fulvous, the rest of the underside is black, clothed with short grey pubescence.

Hab. Dar-es-Salaam, E. Africa.

The position and number of the elytral spots is the same as in *C. 16-punctatus* Suffr., but the thorax has only two spots and the punctuation of the elytra is quite different. *C. 5-plagiatus* Jac. is of very nearly similar coloration and elytral markings, but is double the size, and flavous in colour above; the thorax has two black bands, and the elytral punctuation is more regular and stronger; the prosternum is also black, not fulvous.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS SEXPLAGIATUS, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 4.)

Black, the head greenish, rugose-punctate; thorax reddish fulvous with two large black spots, sparingly and finely punctured; elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices finely wrinkled at the sides, an elongate spot at the sides, a large oval spot below the scutellum, and the apex bright flavous.

Length 3 millim.

Head greenish black, closely rugose; antennæ black, the lower four or five joints fulvous, the basal one black above, the terminal three joints widened; thorax distinctly narrowed anteriorly, with a few very fine punctures near the base, reddish fulvous, the basal margin very narrowly black, the disc with a large irregular shaped black spot on each side; scutellum black; elytra black, rather

strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, much more finely so posteriorly, the interstices with a few fine punctures and very finely wrinkled at the sides, the humeral callus not prominent, each elytron with three bright flavous spots, an elongate one at the sides from the shoulders to the middle, a large oval spot opposite the first near the suture and below the scutellum between the first and sixth row of punctures, and the third spot near the apex, of slightly transverse shape; underside and the legs black, the tibiæ and tarsi more or less fulvous; prosternum subquadrate, the base straight, the surface with an obsolete longitudinal ridge.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Not unlike *C. mirabilis* Suffr., but the head green and rugose, the elytra with three not four yellow spots, and the legs partly black.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS FLAVOFRONTALIS, sp. n.

Black; the head, the anterior and lateral margins of the thorax flavous, the latter impunctate; elytra finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, black, each elytron with four flavous spots (1.2.1); the legs fulvous.

Length 4 millim.

Allied in the markings of the thorax and elytra to *C. gemmatus* Suffr., but deep black, not blue; the head entirely flavous, with a short central longitudinal groove at the vertex sparingly but distinctly punctured; antennæ long and slender, black, the lower six joints fulvous, the second to the fifth joint gradually lengthened, terminal joints elongate; thorax strongly narrowed anteriorly, the sides rounded, the surface very convex, black, very shining and impunctate, the anterior margin broadly, the lateral ones very narrowly flavous; scutellum broadly trigonate, black, impunctate; elytra with fine and regular rows of punctures, the interstices flat and with a row of very minute punctures here and there, the punctures near the base and the sides stronger than the posterior ones, each elytron with a transverse flavous spot at the base, an elongate, medially constricted one at the sides, extending to the middle downwards, a round spot near the suture and a transverse one at the apex; pygidium and underside black, the upper margin of the breast flavous; legs robust, fulvous; prosternum broad, the sides raised, the base slightly emarginate.

Hab. South Africa.

The only specimen contained in my collection without precise locality is apparently a male, and is somewhat similarly marked to *C. mashonanus* Jac., but that species has much shorter and robust antennæ, no flavous thoracic margins, and the elytral spots are of different shape.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS MANDIBULARIS Suffr.

I am almost certain that this form is only a colour-variety of *C. polyhistor* Suffr. (*Achenops mandibularis* Jac.). I have received both species, taken *in coitu*, from Mr. C. Barker of Natal, and

the female I cannot separate from that of *C. polyhistor* as described by Suffrian. The female of *C. mandibularis* was not known to Suffrian, who suspected it to be of similar coloration to his *C. polyhistor*, a surmise in which he was perfectly right; this sex has a fulvous thorax with an angulate black band and black elytra, the legs being fulvous. The only differences which Suffrian mentions between the two species are the more narrow shape of *C. mandibularis*, the differently marked elytra, and the legs which are partly black in the male. I am, however, almost sure that *C. polyhistor* is only the dark and spotted form, and the other species the paler one in which the elytral spots are reduced to two at the sides; traces of the other markings can be seen in some specimens; and, as I said above, the female cannot be separated from that of *C. polyhistor*. The name *Achenops mandibularis* must be omitted altogether on account of a mistake on my part.

ISNUS SUTURALIS, sp. n.

Black, basal joints of the antennæ and legs flavous; thorax closely and strongly punctured; elytra very closely punctate-striate, flavous, with a broad, sutural, posteriorly pointed black band, extending to below the middle.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head piceous or black, remotely punctured, the labrum fulvous, eyes but slightly notched, not very closely approached; antennæ very short, the last six joints broadly widened, black, the lower four or five joints flavous; thorax obliquely narrowed in front, the basal margin pointed at the middle, the disc closely, evenly, and comparatively strongly punctured, black; scutellum narrowly elongate, black; elytra short and broad, distinctly punctured in very closely approached rows, the punctures stronger near the suture than at the sides, the outer two interstices broad and slightly convex, finely punctured, the outer portion flavous, the rest occupied by a broad blackish band which extends to the shoulders at the base and gradually narrows at the suture, where it ends in a point below the middle; pygidium piceous, strongly punctured; underside nearly black, the prosternum scarcely longer than broad, flattened, its base truncate; legs flavous.

Hab. Malvern, Natal (*C. Barker*).

This very small species agrees in all structural details with Weise's genus *Isnus* (Arch. f. Naturgesch. 1898, p. 216); it may be at once known by its coloration.

CŒNOBIUS MELANOCEPHALUS, sp. n.

Pale fulvous, the head black; thorax impunctate, the sides with a transverse depression; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex, the apex black; below and the legs fulvous, the abdomen black.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 millim.

Head black, the lower portion strongly punctured, the upper

part entirely occupied by the eyes; labrum flavous; antennæ with the last six joints thickened, black, the basal joints flavous; thorax narrowed in front, the sides nearly straight, the anterior margin accompanied by a deep transverse groove, the sides with another very obsolete transverse oblique groove, the entire surface impunctate, very shining, fulvous, the base produced into a short point at the middle; scutellum narrowly elongate; elytra strongly and closely punctate-striate, the seventh row interrupted below the shoulders, the interstices longitudinally convex, light fulvous, the extreme apex of each black; pygidium closely punctured, black; underside fulvous, the last four abdominal segments black, closely punctured; prosternum subquadrate, remotely punctured, fulvous, the posterior margin concave.

Hab. Salisbury, Mashonaland (*G. Marshall*).

Whether a rather larger sized specimen sent by Mr. Marshall, having the elytra finely punctured, the interstices broad and flat, and the entire apex black, also the pygidium and underside fulvous, represents the female of this species or is specifically distinct, I am unable to say at present.

ACHENOPS O'NEILI, sp. n.

Underside more or less black; head and thorax pale fulvous, the margins of the latter and two spots at the base yellowish white; elytra pale yellow, extremely finely punctured, the suture, a small humeral spot, and a more or less developed sutural spot or band near the apex black; antennæ and legs fulvous.

Length 2 millim.

Head impunctate, flavous, sometimes with a small central fulvous spot; eyes widely separated, not very deeply emarginate; antennæ short, pale flavous or fulvous, the terminal six joints widened; thorax narrowed in front, short, the sides nearly straight, the surface impunctate, fulvous, the lateral margins rather broadly, the anterior margins more narrowly, and a transverse band at the base pale yellow (the basal band is divided by an extremely narrow fulvous stripe); scutellum short, triangular, testaceous, margined with black; elytra with obsolete and fine punctures arranged in rows, yellowish white, the basal margin and the suture, a small spot on the shoulders, and a transverse band near the apex black, the band sometimes only indicated by a spot; underside black, the abdomen more or less and the legs pale fulvous; prosternum longer than broad, the base concave, the angles produced.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*).

Of this pretty little species I have received three specimens from the Rev. J. A. O'Neil, who states that they were obtained on mimosa-plants.

EUMOLPINÆ.

EURYDEMUS NIGRICEPS, sp. n.

Black; above and the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous;

thorax strongly and irregularly punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length 6 millim.

Head remotely but strongly punctured, the clypeus distinctly separated, punctured; eyes large, oblong, rather closely approached; antennæ long and slender, black, the lower three joints fulvous; thorax rather long, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, the lateral margins subangulate near the base, nearly straight anteriorly, the disc strongly and irregularly punctured, with a narrow smooth central space; scutellum longitudinally depressed; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, very strongly and closely punctate-striate, the punctures transverse in shape, the interstices strongly longitudinally costate, eighth and ninth row of punctures abbreviated and joined before and below the middle; underside and legs black; femora with a small tooth.

Hab. Benito, Fr. Congo.

Allied to *E. holubi* Jac., but with differently coloured antennæ and legs and a strongly punctured thorax.

EURYDEMUS QUADRIMACULATUS, sp. n.

Fulvous; thorax strongly punctured; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally costate, the fourth interspace with a black spot before and another below the middle; femora dentate.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Head closely punctured, the epistome well separated, transverse, closely punctured; eyes large, closely approached; antennæ entirely fulvous; thorax but slightly broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, the disc strongly and rather closely punctured (in one specimen much more finely so); elytra with a distinct basal depression, sculptured as in *E. nigriceps*, immediately below the depression a small black spot is placed and another below the middle, all the femora with a small tooth.

Hab. Zambesi.

Of this species I possess two apparently female specimens; it is evidently closely allied to *E. raffrayi* Lef. in coloration, as there are likewise two small black elytral spots in that species; but Lefèvre describes the thorax as "much broader than long," which is certainly not the case in the present insect, and says nothing about the sculpturing of the thorax, nor does he mention any elytral costæ.

EURYDEMUS GENICULATUS, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 11.)

Above pale fulvous; thorax closely punctured, with two large black spots; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the suture and a discoidal stripe, abbreviated posteriorly, black; knees, base of tibiæ and tarsi, as well as underside black.

Length 5 millim.

Head coarsely punctured, with a central narrow ridge; clypeus very closely rugose-punctate, intraocular space narrow; eyes very

large; antennæ long and slender, flavous, the seventh joint generally piceous; thorax scarcely one half broader than long, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the sides feebly rounded, anterior angles slightly produced outwards, the disc rather closely and strongly punctured, fulvous, with two longitudinal large black patches; scutellum impunctate; elytra scarcely perceptibly depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the punctures distinct to the apex, the suture narrowly and a broader discoidal stripe, occupying the third to the sixth row, black, this stripe is abbreviated at some distance from the apex; femora robust, armed with a strong tooth.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa (*A. Sheppard*).

Evidently closely allied to *E. nubiensis* Har. and of nearly similar coloration, but the underside black, the elytra without black margins, the thorax equally strongly punctured. In some specimens the discoidal stripe is separated anteriorly into two spots or only indicated; these specimens are very pale in coloration and probably immature. *E. semivittatus* Jac. has a greenish and very closely and finely punctured thorax and entirely fulvous legs. *E. vittatus* Gestro has differently coloured antennæ, an unspotted thorax and black legs, the base of the femora rufous.

MENIUS BREVICORNIS, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 11.)

Dark fulvous; the apical joints of the antennæ black, the latter short; thorax transverse, rather remotely punctured; elytra oblong, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices more or less convex; femora dentate.

Length 4 millim.

Head very sparingly and finely punctured, with a short central groove, eyes surrounded by a deep sulcus, clypeus separated from the face by a shallow groove, palpi flavous; antennæ short, the lower seven joints flavous, the rest black, the second joint as long as but thicker than the third joint, terminal joints slightly thickened; thorax nearly twice as broad as long, of equal width, the sides rounded, the angles acute, the disc convex, strongly and remotely punctured; scutellum smooth; elytra oblong, subcylindrical, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices longitudinally convex; femora dentate; prosternum broad, without sulcus.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa.

Of more oblong shape than is the case with most other species of the genus; the thorax not narrowed or deflexed anteriorly to any extent, and the antennæ shorter than usual.

SYAGRUS FULVIMANUS, sp. n.

Subcylindrical, dark greenish æneous; the basal joints of the antennæ, the knees, tibiæ, and the tarsi (partly) fulvous; head remotely, thorax finely punctured; elytra very strongly punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides costate.

Length 4 millim.

Head strongly and remotely punctured, with a short central

longitudinal groove; clypeus not separated from the face, punctured like the head; antennæ black, the lower three joints fulvous, second joint as long as the third, terminal joints thickened; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded and deflexed anteriorly, the surface more finely and irregularly punctured than the head, the sides nearly impunctate; elytra with deep and strong rows of punctures, the interstices at the sides longitudinally convex; underside metallic green, impunctate; femora with a small tooth, the knees, tibiæ, and the tarsi fulvous, the last partly stained with piceous.

Hab. Zambesi (my collection).

Of this species I possess three specimens, one of which is probably a male; in this sex the clypeus is feebly separated from the face, more closely punctured and broader and the femoral teeth are more pronounced, otherwise there is no difference of importance. I cannot identify the insect with *S. rufipes* Weise (Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1883, p. 355), since the author describes his species as "short and ovate" and the thorax as strongly punctured; it belongs probably to *Menius* Chap. *S. minutus* Jac. is much smaller and has a strongly rugosely punctured thorax.

SYAGRUS TRISTIS, sp. n.

Elongate, subcylindrical, piceous; head closely rugose-punctate; thorax opaque, densely punctured, the sides finely serrate; elytra deeply punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides strongly costate; femora strongly dentate.

Length 4 millim.

Head strongly rugose throughout, the vertex strigose, opaque, eyes surrounded by a very narrow sulcus; antennæ piceous or dark fulvous, rather long and robust, the second joint distinctly shorter than the third; thorax one-half broader than long, moderately convex, slightly narrowed at the base, the lateral margins feebly rounded and finely serrate, the surface crowded with shallow round punctures, opaque, of leathery appearance; scutellum subpentagonal, smooth; elytra subcylindrical, wider at the base than the thorax, slightly depressed below the base, piceous or nearly black, shining, very deeply and closely punctate-striate, the punctures mostly transverse in shape, the interstices at the sides strongly longitudinally costate; underside piceous, impunctate; legs robust, femora strongly dentate; prosternum longer than broad, strongly rugose.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa; also Malvern, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Whether this species is distinct or not from *S. opaca* Jac. is somewhat doubtful; at any rate it is very closely allied; but the thorax in *S. tristis* is more closely and strongly punctured, and the same is the case with the elytra, which in *S. opaca* have the punctures shallow and nearly obliterated towards the apex; in the present species they are more shining, the punctures are deep and large and scarcely finer posteriorly; but these seem to be the only differences. Of each species I have three and four

specimens before me and no intermediate forms. *S. rugiceps* Lef. is described as having the head and thorax confluent rugose-punctate; in the present species these parts are very closely impressed with round, shallow punctures.

SYAGRUS INSIGNITUS Jac. (sub *Rhembastus*).

This species, described by me in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1898, vol. i. p. 353, must find its place in *Syagrus* as at present understood; it is closely allied to *S. alluaudi* Lefèv., but in that species the head and the clypeus are entirely impunctate, the elytra have a deep basal depression and their interstices are rather convex. Typical specimens named by Lefèvre are in my collection. *L. insignitus* seems, however, a rather variable species, of which the type was probably a unicolorous form. In other specimens which I have received since from the Transvaal the thorax has a central black mark, the elytra have the suture black at the base and a central spot near the middle of each; in structural characters I cannot find any differences.

NODOSTOMA CAMERUNENSE, sp. n.

Black or fulvous; the thorax very strongly and remotely punctured, subangulate at the sides; elytra deeply punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures diminishing towards the apex; legs fulvous.

Length 2 millim.

Head remotely but distinctly punctured, the clypeus obsoletely separated; antennæ rather slender, piceous, the basal joints more or less flavous; thorax scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides angulate below the middle, the surface very strongly and remotely punctured, black; elytra with a distinct transverse depression below the base, deeply and strongly punctate-striate, the punctures diminishing in size posteriorly, the rows widely separated and the interstices flat, piceous, the base more or less fulvous; femora with a minute tooth, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ emarginate at the apex, claws appendiculate; prosternum broad, only slightly narrowed between the coxæ, strongly punctured.

Hab. Cameroons (my collection).

This is the first species of the genus from Africa and entirely typical. Weise has described another closely allied African genus *Aphthonestis*, but states that the prosternum is greatly narrowed, which is not the case in the present species. The two specimens before me differ greatly in coloration, one being nearly black, stained with fulvous on the elytra, and the other entirely of the latter colour. The angulate thorax and the strong punctuation will assist in the recognition of the species.

PSEUDIVONGIUS APICICORNIS, sp. n.

Nearly black below, above dark metallic blue; the basal six joints of the antennæ, the base of the tibiæ, and the tarsi fulvous;

thorax finely and moderately punctured; elytra distantly punctate-striate.

Length 2-2½ millim.

Ovate, very convex, pointed posteriorly; the head finely and rather obscurely punctured, with a short central obsolete groove; labrum fulvous; antennæ widely separated at the base, long and slender, the lower six joints fulvous, the rest black, second joint nearly as long as the third, but thicker; thorax transverse, of nearly equal width, the lateral margins straight, the surface finely, remotely, and irregularly punctured, the sides nearly impunctate near the margins; scutellum blackish, trigonate; elytra widened at the middle, very convex, pointed at the apex, finely punctured in distantly placed rows, with other punctures here and there on the interstices; femora thickened, unarmed, dark blue, the apex fulvous; anterior tibiæ entirely fulvous, the others of this colour at the base only, the apex obscure æneous; tarsi fulvous.

Hab. Upper Tongaat, Natal (*C. Barker*).

This is the third known species of the genus (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1897, p. 546, 1898, p. 228). It differs from *P. natalensis* Jac. in the colour of the antennæ and legs, and in the much more finely punctured thorax and elytra; from *P. æneus* Jac. in having the basal six, instead of four, joints of the antennæ fulvous, and in the much more slender and elongate legs. In regard to *P. natalensis* in which the elytra have two short humeral costæ, this character is only peculiar to the female sex; of the insect described here Mr. Barker has sent two specimens, evidently also females, in which the first joint of the tarsi is rather elongate. All the species of the genus are of somewhat spider-like appearance and resemble the genus *Pallena*, which, however, belongs to the first division of the Eumolpidae, with a concave, not convex, anterior thoracic episternum.

LINISCUS INTERSTITIALIS, sp. n.

Piceous with æneous gloss; antennæ and legs dark fulvous; thorax very closely punctured; elytra obscure æneous, regularly punctate-striate, the interstices with a fine row of punctures.

Length 3 millim.

Narrowly subcylindrical, the head very closely and strongly punctured, the clypeus feebly separated from the face, eyes oblong, slightly sinuate; antennæ dark fulvous, the terminal five joints strongly widened, third joint one-half longer than the second, basal joint subquadrately widened; thorax scarcely one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, rather strongly widened at the middle, the disc punctured like the head; elytra of slightly paler colour than the thorax, with more or less æneous gloss, rather strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the interstices with a single row of very fine punctures; legs robust, obscure piceous or dark fulvous; femora unarmed; claws very finely bifid at the base only.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa (*A. Sheppard*).

Readily distinguished from the other species of this genus by the punctured elytral interstices.

PAUSIRIS O'NEILI, sp. n.

Cupreous, closely covered with white patches of pubescence, apical joints of the tarsi and the tibiæ sometimes obscure fulvous; head very finely, thorax and elytra strongly and closely punctured.

Length 3 millim.

Oblong, parallel, the head finely and rather remotely punctured, clothed with white hairs; antennæ with the terminal five joints strongly widened, the lower two joints cupreous, the others obscure fulvous or piceous; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides widened and rounded at the middle, obsoletely margined, the surface closely and strongly punctured, of a brassy cupreous, closely covered with white adpressed hairs; scutellum subquadrate, closely pubescent; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, subcylindrical, parallel, sculptured and pubescent like the thorax, the hairs arranged in small patches forming irregular transverse bands; legs rather slender, tibiæ more or less fulvous.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*).

Of more parallel shape than *P. subfasciatus* Jac. from the same locality, the punctuation of the thorax and elytra much stronger, the pubescence differently arranged and denser and the punctuation extremely close, almost rugose.

PAUSIRIS LONGICOLLIS, sp. n.

Dark æneous, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; thorax rather long, closely punctured, sparingly pubescent; elytra closely punctate-striate, pubescent.

Length 2 millim.

Head strongly punctured, the epistome not separated, carinate at the sides, its anterior edge nearly straight; antennæ dark fulvous, the joints more or less æneous above, the terminal five distinctly thickened; thorax proportionately long, widened at the base, the sides rounded, the anterior margin accompanied by an obsolete transverse sulcus, the disc closely punctured, the punctures of elongate shape, the interstices sparingly clothed with white hairs; scutellum subquadrate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, obsoletely transversely depressed below the base, more strongly punctured than the thorax in closely approached rows, sparingly furnished with white hairs; femora æneous, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous.

Hab. Dunbrody, Cape Colony, on *Euphorbie* (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*).

Of metallic-bronze colour; the thorax more elongate than in the other species of the genus and obsoletely grooved anteriorly; the pubescence may have been rubbed off partly, as the insect is more shining than most of its allies; the underside and the prosternum are strongly and closely punctured. The two specimens which I received from the *Rev. J. A. O'Neil* are probably females, as the anterior tarsi are not broad.

PAUSIRIS FEMORALIS, sp. n.

Dark cupreous, clothed with white pubescence; antennæ and

legs dark fulvous; thorax transverse, finely punctured; elytra more strongly punctured, the pubescence arranged in rows; femora with a very small tooth.

Length 2 millim.

Head closely and rather strongly punctured, cupreous, clothed with long white pubescence; labrum fulvous, anterior margin of the epistome triangularly emarginate; eyes oblong, rather large; antennæ with the terminal four joints strongly dilated, the preceding joint triangularly elongate, all fulvous, the last ones slightly darker; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, slightly widened at the middle, sculptured and pubescent like the head; scutellum subquadrate, pubescent; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, more strongly punctured than the latter, the punctuation close, the base with an obsolete transverse depression, the surface pubescent like the other parts; underside darker æneous, finely and closely punctured; prosternum subquadrate, strongly punctured; femora with a minute tooth, fulvous like the tibiæ and tarsi or stained with æneous.

Hab. Lower Tugela, Natal (*C. Barker*).

This species, although possessing all the structural characters of *Pausiris*, differs from the other members of the genus in having the femora armed with a small tooth and in the rather broader prosternum. I am not certain as to the sex of the two specimens which I received from Mr. Barker, but they are probably both females.

PAUSIRIS SEMIRUGOSUS, sp. n.

Dark æneous, finely pubescent; antennæ black, head strongly, thorax extremely closely punctured; elytra strongly and closely punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides transversely rugose.

Length 3 millim.

Head strongly and closely punctured, the interstices minutely granulate, the lateral margins of the epistome carinate, the anterior margin nearly straight; antennæ nearly black, the basal joint obscure fulvous below, the terminal five joints thickened, the last more elongate and pointed; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded and widened at the middle, the surface crowded with elongate punctures and clothed with fine white pubescence; scutellum transverse, subquadrate; elytra distinctly broader at the base than the thorax, very obsoletely depressed below the former, with regular and closely placed rows of strong punctures, which are finer but distinct towards the apex, the interstices at the sides transversely rugose (when viewed sideways) and covered with fine pubescence like the thorax; legs black with æneous gloss; prosternum strongly punctured, femora unarmed.

Hab. Grahamstown (*Iedoux*).

This little *Pausiris* may be known from its allies by the sharply rounded sides of the thorax and its strong and close punctuation, by the regular and closely punctate-striate elytra

and their rugose sides, in connection with the dark æneous colour and black antennæ. I received two specimens of this species from the Rev. J. A. O'Neil, who obtained them from M. Ledoux, the discoverer of the species.

MACETES RUGICOLLIS, sp. n.

Cupreous, clothed with white pubescence; apical joints of the antennæ black; head and thorax finely, confluent rugose; elytra with a few fine punctures and white pubescence arranged in longitudinal bands.

Length 5 millim.

Subquadrate, ovate; the head entirely longitudinally strigose, the strigæ confluent, the interstices finely pubescent, anterior margin of the epistome semicircularly emarginate; labrum metallic green, alutaceous; antennæ extending to the base of the elytra, the lower six joints cupreous, the others black, strongly incrassate; thorax transverse, slightly constricted at the base and apex, the lateral margins distinct, the surface sculptured like the head; scutellum subpentagonal; elytra with a short but distinct depression below the base, the latter with a few fine punctures, the rest of the disc scarcely perceptibly punctured, with four more or less distinct bands of white hairs; anterior and posterior femora dentate, thickened; underside and legs clothed with short white pubescence.

Hab. Lower Tugela, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Quite distinct, on account of the sculpture of the head and thorax, from any other species of the genus. I have received a single specimen from Mr. Barker.

MACETES PUSILLA, sp. n.

Greenish æneous, pubescent, the labrum, antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi fulvous; thorax transverse, closely and finely punctured and pubescent; elytra with basal depression, more strongly punctured than the thorax, clothed with white pubescence; anterior and posterior femora dentate.

Length 3 millim.

Of oblong, subquadrate shape; the head closely and rather strongly punctured, clothed with longish white pubescence; epistome triangularly emarginate at its anterior edge; labrum and palpi fulvous; antennæ rather long, fulvous, the terminal five joints dilated, the last one longer than broad; thorax about one-half broader than long, the sides rounded, anteriorly deflexed when viewed from above, the lateral margins obsolete, the surface rather convex, with an obsolete transverse groove near the anterior margin, finely and closely punctured and clothed with white hairs, which, at the middle, form a more or less distinct stripe; scutellum subquadrate, pubescent; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, with a distinct depression below the raised basal portion, the shoulders prominent, closely and irregularly punctured, the punctures larger at the anterior portion than

posteriorly, the colour dark greenish æneous, all the punctures provided with longish white hairs; the femora æneous or cupreous, the anterior and posterior ones dentate; tibiæ and tarsi fulvous.

Hab. Ifafa Mountains, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Of this, the smallest species of the genus, I received two, evidently female, specimens from Mr. Barker; from *Pausiris* the tooth of the anterior and posterior femora and the shape of the last joint of the antennæ distinguish the genus *Macetes*.

EURYOPE BARKERI, sp. n.

Above reddish fulvous, below and the legs black; head and thorax with a central black spot, finely and closely punctured; elytra ovate, an angulate short transverse band at the base and two elongate spots near the apex black.

Length 7 millim.

Head finely punctured, very closely so at the anterior portion, with the interstices finely rugose, the vertex with a black spot; antennæ with the basal six joints black (the rest wanting), lower two joints fulvous at the apex; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, anterior angles obliquely thickened, the surface strongly convex, very closely and finely punctured at the sides, with the interstices slightly rugose, the middle with a nearly smooth, narrow space and a small black spot; scutellum black; elytra short and ovate, strongly convex, widened towards the apex, the shoulders strongly swollen in shape of a short ridge which gradually diminishes posteriorly, the disc very finely punctured in irregular rows, a short band extends from the base to below the shoulders, where it turns at right angles towards the suture without extending to it, this band is strongly constricted at the middle, below the latter are two elongate spots placed side by side; underside and legs black.

Hab. Lower Tugela, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Allied to *E. terminalis* Baly, but with the lower parts and legs black, the thorax with a single central spot only, the humeral stripe of different shape and position, and the elytra more sparsely and finely punctured, the latter also shorter and widened below the middle. I received a single specimen from Mr. Barker; others are in that gentleman's possession.

COLASPOSOMA SHEPPARDI, sp. n.

Dark æneous, the basal joints of the antennæ fulvous; thorax very strongly and closely punctured; elytra with basal depression, very strongly transversely rugose at the sides, closely punctured like the thorax, each elytron with a short transverse ridge near the apex; anterior femora with a tooth.

Length 5 millim.

Head strongly punctured, with a central longitudinal groove, the latter and the base of the antennæ reddish cupreous, rest of the surface dark æneous; clypeus punctured like the head; antennæ slender; the six lower joints fulvous, the others black,

basal joint piceous above; thorax with the sides rounded at the base, narrowed in front, the disc closely and strongly punctured; elytra with a deep transverse basal depression, punctured like the thorax, the entire sides strongly transversely rugose, the inner disc with a costa near the suture at the posterior portion which near the apex curves round at right angles and runs parallel to the lateral margin; underside and legs dark æneous, the anterior femora with a short tooth.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa (*A. Sheppard*).

I have received from Mr. Sheppard two apparently female specimens of this species which I cannot identify with any hitherto known *Colasposoma*. At the base of the elytra traces of other costæ are visible; the coarse elytral punctuation, the very strong rugosities, and the subsutural and apical costæ are the principal marks of distinction of this species, also its dull æneous colour.

COLASPOSOMA PUSILLUM, sp. n.

Obscure cupreous or æneous below, above metallic green; antennæ obscure fulvous; thorax short and convex, crowded with larger and smaller punctures; elytra oblong-ovate, semi-regularly punctured in rows, the interstices at the sides finely transversely rugose, femora metallic green.

Mas. Tibiæ slightly curved, cupreous.

Fem. Thorax very short; tibiæ straight, fulvous as well as the tarsi.

Length 4 millim.

Mas. Head rather closely and finely punctured, the epistome very feebly separated from the face by an obsolete groove, its anterior margin often narrowly cupreous, very slightly emarginate at the middle; labrum dark fulvous; antennæ long and slender, dark fulvous, the third joint distinctly shorter than the fourth; thorax short and very strongly transverse, the sides strongly rounded, the surface crowded with small and larger punctures; anterior angles produced into a short tooth; scutellum broad, subpentagonal, impunctate; elytra with a shallow transverse depression below the base, more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures arranged in closely approached rows, the interstices slightly rugose on the disc, more distinctly and transversely so at the sides; femora robust; prosternum finely rugose, broad, more or less cupreous.

Hab. Upper Tongaat, Natal (*C. Barker*).

I would have referred this little species to *C. parvulum* Lefèv. (Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc. 1890, p. 42), to which, at all events, it must be very closely allied; but the author describes the thorax as extremely short, and rather strongly and subconfluent punctured, and the legs as fulvous, with the knees metallic green; the sex of his specimen is not given. In the present species the female has a shorter, less transverse and convex thorax and straight tibiæ, also less robust femora; in the elytral punctuation, however, there is scarcely any difference.

COLASPOSOMA PICEITARSE, sp. n.

Pale fulvous with strong metallic green lustre, the antennæ and legs entirely fulvous, the tarsi piceous; thorax very closely and finely punctured, with rounded sides; elytra closely and strongly punctured anteriorly, much more finely so towards the apex.

Length 5-6 millim.

Head closely and slightly rugosely punctured, metallic green, the sides of the clypeus in the male rather strongly raised, its anterior margin but slightly concave; labrum and palpi fulvous, the apical joint of the latter piceous; antennæ long and slender, entirely fulvous, the third and fourth joints equal, one-half longer than the second joint; thorax of even width, the sides strongly rounded, narrowly marginate, all the angles acute, the disc convex, closely and finely punctured; elytra with a distinct transverse depression below the base, strongly punctured within the depression and at the sides only, the rest more finely and somewhat regularly punctate; legs pale fulvous as well as the underside, the latter with strong metallic green gloss, the tarsi piceous.

Hab. Upper Tongaat, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Closely and more nearly allied to *C. fulvipes* Lef. than to any of its other numerous allies, but I think a distinct species, of which I have seven specimens before me; the principal distinctive characters are the pale ground-colour (especially when held in certain positions), strongly shot with metallic green, and the nearly black tarsi; the elytral punctuation also is much finer from the middle downwards than in *C. fulvipes*. *C. bonvouloiri* Lef. has likewise black tarsi, but is of different general colour and is described as having longitudinal striæ at the sides.

COLASPOSOMA CUPRICOLLE Fairm.

I refer, not without doubt, two specimens, which I received from M. Clavareau, and which were obtained at Mozambique, to this species; they agree in most respects, but the elytra are purplish with a bluish tint, and the underside and legs are violaceous blue; the elytra are not dilated at the base as Fairmaire's description says. As to the sex, the author, as usual, makes no mention, and as both sexes in *Colasposoma* are often quite differently sculptured, it is impossible to know with which of his species to compare a particular form; Fairmaire describes his species from Madagascar (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1902, p. 262).

COLASPOSOMA ANTENNALE Jac.

Of this species I have received several specimens from Mr. Barker with the locality Ifafa Mts., Natal; they differ slightly from the type in having the terminal joints of the antennæ more or less piceous. In my description of the species (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1881, p. 444) I stated that the elytral interstices are transversely rugose throughout, but this is scarcely correct; I should have

said "at the sides," as the space near the suture is scarcely visibly rugose; some specimens are of an aeneous colour above with the interior of the punctures metallic green.

COLASPOSOMA BALYI, sp. n.

Dark blue or violaceous; thorax with feebly rounded sides, extremely closely and strongly punctured; elytra of nearly similar sculpture, the sides scarcely rugose.

Length 9-10 millim.

Mas. Head strongly punctured, the sides rugose, clypeus rather more finely and closely rugose-punctate, labrum black; antennæ entirely bluish black, the terminal joints strongly widened; thorax not very strongly convex, the sides feebly rounded, the anterior angles acutely pointed in shape of a small tooth, the disc extremely closely evenly and strongly punctured, the punctures round and deep, the interstices very slightly wrinkled at the sides; scutellum broader than long, punctured at the base; elytra punctured like the thorax, the punctures very closely placed, the interstices slightly rugose at the sides; penis rather slender, strongly curved, the apex triangularly pointed; anterior tibiæ dilated and curved at the apex.

Hab. Dar-es-Salaam, E. Africa.

Allied to *C. kraatzi* Jac., but less shining, the upper surface strongly and much more closely punctured, the punctures of the thorax and the elytra equally strong. The female does not seem to differ from the other sex excepting in the straight and not dilated anterior tibiæ. In *C. variable* Jac. the male has a strongly convex and rather dilated thorax and the elytra are strongly transversely rugose at the sides.

COLASPOSOMA ASPERATUM Fairm. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1902, p. 262).

This name has long ago been used by Lefèvre for an Indian species (Catal. Eumolp. 1885, p. 104): I therefore alter it to *C. perrieri*, nom. n.

COLASPOSOMA BEIRAENSE, sp. n. (Plate XVII. fig. 10.)

Dark blue below, above cupreous, the anterior portion of the head and two basal spots on the thorax dark blue; head and thorax densely punctured; elytra finely punctured, the sides finely transversely rugose, the sutural and lateral margins metallic blue.

Length 6-7 millim.

Mas. Head opaque, finely and closely punctured and granulate, flat, without depressions, cupreous, the lower portion in shape of a triangular patch, dark blue, this colour dividing in a narrow line the cupreous portion; labrum piceous; antennæ with the lower five joints dark fulvous, the basal joint above and the terminal joints piceous, all the joints with the exception of the first slender; thorax strongly transversely convex, the sides strongly rounded, narrowed anteriorly, the angles not produced,

the disc crowded with small punctures, which at the sides are somewhat confluent rugose, cupreous, more shining than the head, all the margins narrowly dark blue, the base with two large transverse, irregular blue patches; scutellum dark blue, finely punctured at the base; elytra without basal depression, cupreous, moderately shining, the suture and the lateral margins dark blue, the disc finely punctured in rows near the suture, more irregularly so at the sides, where the interstices are finely transversely wrinkled; underside and legs dark violaceous blue, finely pubescent, the anterior tibiæ slightly curved; femora unarmed.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa (*A. Sheppard*).

This species is not difficult to recognise on account of its system of coloration and the opaque, non-impressed head; the elytral lateral rugosities are very fine, extend to the apex, and are finely pubescent near the lateral portion; the female has much shorter antennæ and straight tibiæ, but does not differ in any other respect.

COLASPOSOMA MIRABILE, sp. n.

Cupreous below, above metallic green, sides of the head dark purple; thorax finely and subremotely punctured, with six purplish bands; elytra strongly and closely punctured, the sides transversely rugose and with a longitudinal costa, each elytron with two purplish, broad, longitudinal bands.

Length 5 millim.

Fem. Head rather closely punctured and minutely granulate, without depressions, the sides reddish cupreous, a central narrow line at the vertex and the clypeus metallic green; labrum black; antennæ with the terminal joints thickened, black, the lower three joints fulvous, the following two greenish; thorax rather short, the sides moderately rounded, slightly narrowed anteriorly, the disc finely and rather remotely punctured, metallic green, the sides and four longitudinal bands dark cupreous; scutellum finely punctured, cupreous; elytra strongly punctate-striate near the suture, the sides strongly transversely rugose, with an acutely raised longitudinal costa from below the shoulders, the suture narrowly and a broad lateral band metallic green, rest of the surface dark cupreous; below cupreous, finely pubescent, the anterior femora with a small tooth.

Hab. Luitpoldkette, E. Africa.

In its coloration this species much resembles *C. viridivittatum* Baly, but is of much less convex shape and smaller, the punctuation of the thorax is totally different and also its coloration; this different sculpturing distinguishes the species likewise from *C. variabile* Jac., which is also more than twice as large. I unfortunately know the female sex only; the male is probably devoid of the elytral costæ.

COLASPOSOMA CYNEO-CUPREUM Fairm. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. sér. 6, vii. p. 352 (1887).

C. junodi Péring. Ann. S. Afr. Mus. i. p. 556 (1899).

LEFEVREA FULVICOLLIS, sp. n.

Fulvous, the thorax closely and strongly punctured; elytra black, closely and regularly punctate-striate, femora with a minute tooth.

Length 4 millim.

Head strongly punctured, fulvous; epistome not separated, its anterior margin but slightly emarginate; antennæ filiform, pale fulvous, the apex of the terminal joints piceous, the last four joints slightly thickened and shortened, thorax about one-half broader than long, fulvous, the sides rounded and obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles in shape of a small tooth, produced outwards, the posterior ones placed rather inwards, the lateral margins forming an obscure angle at the base, the surface very closely and strongly punctured; scutellum fulvous; elytra subcylindrical, parallel, black, the base without depression, the disc strongly and closely punctate-striate, the interstices at the sides rather strongly longitudinally costate; underside and legs fulvous, the breast sometimes piceous, the femora with a small tooth.

Hab. Umtali, Natal (*C. Barker*).

At once distinguished from any other species of the genus by its coloration in connection with the strongly punctured thorax. The sexes were taken *in coitu* by Mr. Barker; the female does not differ from the male except in being slightly larger.

EUBRACHYS O'NEILI, sp. n.

Obscure violaceous or purplish, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ obscure fulvous or piceous; thorax subglobular, very finely punctured and pubescent; elytra of similar sculpture, clothed with short silvery pubescence arranged in lines.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 millim.

Head closely punctured at the sides, finely strigose at the vertex, the interstices sparingly pubescent and minutely granulate; antennæ with the lower seven joints fulvous, the rest black; thorax strongly rounded at the middle, the apex and the base constricted, the disc sculptured like the head and clothed with very short silvery pubescence; elytra with the shoulders prominent, the apex rounded, the punctuation much finer than that of the thorax, nearly obsolete, the interstices clothed with short, stiff, silvery hairs, arranged in closely approached rows; femora strongly toothed, tibiæ obscure fulvous.

Hab. Grahamstown, S. Africa; on *Chrysocoma tenuifolia* (Compositæ) (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*).

A pair of this species taken "*in coitu*" were kindly sent to me by the Rev. J. A. O'Neil. The insect is perhaps more nearly allied to *E. chrysitis* Gerst. than to any other, but it is devoid of the longer stiff silvery pubescence peculiar to that species, and well distinguished from that and several other closely allied species by the scarcely perceptible punctuation of the elytra in connection with the sombre, obscure purplish or violaceous coloration. Weise

has lately pointed out, and rightly so, that most of the species described under *Pseudocolaspis* belong to *Eubrachys* Baly, on account of the concave, not convex, anterior margin of the thoracic episternum. The genus therefore requires revision when the types can be compared.

ECHTRUSIA CAPENSIS, sp. n.

Ovate, aeneous, antennæ piceous, apex of the tibiæ fulvous; head and thorax finely punctured, punctures of the latter elongate; elytra sparingly pubescent, finely punctured.

Length 3 millim.

Head rather flattened, finely and closely punctured, apex of the epistome triangularly emarginate, the lower joints of the antennæ obscure cupreous, the terminal five joints piceous, strongly thickened; thorax about one-half broader than long, strongly narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly straight, the margins distinct, the disc closely and finely impressed with elongate punctures, which are more crowded at the sides; scutellum transverse, its apex rounded; elytra ovate, convex, the sides strongly rounded, the lateral margins below the shoulders oblique, the surface finely and closely punctured and sparingly pubescent; femora strongly thickened, unarmed, prosternum very broad, claws bifid.

Hab. Dumbrody, Cape Colony (*Rev. J. A. O'Neil*).

I have received a single specimen from the Rev. J. A. O'Neil, the sex of which is uncertain. It is the second species of the genus established by Lefèvre, and differs from the type in being smaller, in having differently coloured antennæ and legs, and the thorax impressed with elongate punctures; it is possible that the elytra in the specimen before me are partly rubbed as regards the pubescence. The broad and rounded scutellum, very broad prosternum and mesosternum, and the strongly narrowed thorax separate the genus from *Pallena* and allied genera.

SCELODONTA RUGIPENNIS, sp. n.

Dark cupreous, the apical joints of the antennæ black; thorax finely transversely wrinkled; elytra confluent rugose-punctate, the interstices finely costate at the apex with single white hairs, sides of the breast densely pubescent.

Length 4 millim.

Head strongly rugose, the vertex with a central groove, supra-ocular sulci very deep; antennæ with the lower joints cupreous, the last five black, strongly widened; thorax scarcely wider than long, the sides widened at the middle, the whole surface finely transversely wrinkled; elytra transversely depressed below the base, narrowed at the apex, closely confluent punctured throughout, the punctures stronger at the base than posteriorly, the interstices at the apex with a few short costæ and sparingly provided with single whitish hairs; parapleuræ of the breast clothed with dense white pubescence.

Hab. Hafa Mountains, Natal (*C. Barker*).

Very closely allied to *S. sexplagiata* Jac., likewise from Natal, but without any elytral spots and their sculpturing entirely irregular, not arranged in rows, the flanks of the thorax also without the band of dense pubescence so prominent in the other species. I received three specimens from Mr. Barker.

SCELODONTA LEFEVREI, sp. n.

Dark cupreous, pubescent, the antennæ (the basal joint excepted) black; thorax densely transversely strigose; elytra strongly punctured in rows, the interstices rugose and pubescent, each elytron with five fuscous spots 2.2.1; femora dentate.

Length 4 millim.

Head finely rugose-punctate and sparingly pubescent, the vertex convex without groove, ocular sulci very deep and broad; antennæ black, the lower three joints cupreous; thorax transverse, of usual shape, strongly transversely strigose, the interstices sparingly punctured and furnished with single white hairs, cupreous, the sides with a very obscure fuscous band; scutellum pentagonal, with a few hairs; elytra obliquely shaped at the shoulders, deeply and closely punctured in rows, the interstices transversely rugose, the shoulders, an elongate spot at the middle of the base, two roundish spots placed transversely below the middle and another more elongate one near the apex at the sides, fuscous, interstices at the apex costate, sides of the thorax below and of the breast densely pubescent; femora with a very short tooth.

Hab. Beira, E. Africa (*A. Sheppard*).

Nearly allied to *S. vicina* Har. and *S. maculosa* Lefèv., but the position and the shape of the elytral spots quite different, the pubescence also much longer; the longitudinal elytral depressions in *S. vicina* are also absent in the present species, of which I received three specimens from Mr. Sheppard.

CHEIRIDELLA, gen. n.

Body oblong, pubescent; antennæ filiform, the third joint twice as long as the second; thorax one-half broader than long, not widened, with distinct lateral margins, the angles dentiform, surface pubescent; elytra finely punctured in rows, closely pubescent, femora thickened, the anterior and posterior ones with a strong tooth, tibiæ simple, claws appendiculate; prosternum very narrow between the coxæ, elongate, anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

There is no group of *Eumolpidæ* into which the present genus can be satisfactorily placed, since the pubescent upper surface agrees with that of the *Heteraspinae*, in which the posterior tibiæ are, however, emarginate and the claws bifid; in the *Odontionopinae* the claws are appendiculate, but the intermediate tibiæ are

emarginate and the upper surface is glabrous; the genus is therefore transitional between these and allied groups.

CHEIRIDELLA ZAMBESIANA, sp. n.

Fuscous or fulvous, underside black; head and thorax clothed with fine grey pubescence; elytra similarly pubescent, finely punctured in closely approached rows.

Length 5 millim.

Head finely rugose, the epistome not separated; eyes ovate, entire; antennæ slender, fulvous, the basal two joints thickened, the third slightly longer, shorter than the following joints, terminal ones scarcely thicker; thorax twice as broad as long, of very nearly equal width, the sides rounded at the middle, slightly constricted at the base and apex, the angles not produced, the disc rather convex, black, closely covered with greyish pubescence, the interstices finely granulose; scutellum scarcely broader than long, its apex obtusely rounded; elytra not wider at the base than the thorax, slightly widened posteriorly, convex, opaque, closely and extremely finely punctured in rather ill-defined rows and clothed with long greyish pubescence; underside slightly more shining; the femora rather thickened, the anterior ones with a distinct tooth, the others very minutely dentate.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal.

In one specimen the legs are black, with the exception of the base of the femora which is fulvous and the tarsi are feeble and slender; but in another, probably the male, they are slightly broader.

CASMENELLA, gen. n.

Subelongate, convex, pubescent; antennæ filiform, the second joint shorter than the third; thorax twice as broad as long, slightly constricted anteriorly and posteriorly, with distinct lateral margins; elytra finely punctured in rows, pubescent; femora thickened, the anterior with a distinct tooth; tibiæ scarcely sulcate, the intermediate slightly emarginate at the apex, claws bifid; prosternum very narrow, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

This genus will enter the *Heteraspinae* of Chapuis' arrangement, and is very nearly allied to *Casmena* Chap., but differs in the strongly transverse thorax, the much shorter femora, and the absence of the long tooth with which the posterior femora are provided in *Casmena*. In *Casmena* the thorax is scarcely one-half broader than long. In *Casmenella* the intermediate and posterior femora have a very minute tooth, but that of the anterior femora is well developed.

CASMENELLA NATALENSE, sp. n.

Black, opaque, clothed with fine white pubescence; antennæ fulvous, thoracic punctuation finely rugose; elytra with very fine rows of punctures and adpressed whitish hairs; legs fulvous.

Var. Legs black, the base of the femora fulvous.

Length 3–3½ millim.

Head broader than long, the epistome not separated from the face, eyes large, entire, the surface finely rugose, clothed with whitish pubescence, labrum fulvous; antennæ long and slender, fulvous, the basal joint short and thick, the second and third subequal, short, the others elongate, terminal joints slightly tipped with piceous; thorax short, quite twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, the surface sculptured and pubescent like the head; scutellum subquadrate, densely pubescent; elytra convex, subcylindrical, black, opaque, closely and finely punctured in rows, pubescent like the thorax; legs fulvous.

Hab. Estcourt, Natal.

NERISSELLA, gen. n.

Oblong, pubescent; head elongate; the epistome not separated; antennæ short, the terminal joints transversely widened; thorax narrowed anteriorly, with distinct lateral margins; scutellum subquadrate, its apex nearly truncate; elytra irregularly punctured, closely pubescent; femora thickened, unarmed, tibiæ dilated at the apex, claws bifid; anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave; prosternum broad.

The species for which this genus is proposed will best find its place amongst the *Pseudocolaspinae* on account of the structure of the antennæ, pubescent upper surface, non-emarginate tibiæ, bifid claws, and the shape of the thoracic episternum. The genus differs from *Pseudocolaspis* proper in the distinct and entire lateral margins of the thorax and unarmed femora, from *Palesida* Har. in the entirely different shape of the head and thorax, these differences also separating the genus from the other members of the group.

NERISSELLA CURCULIONOIDES, sp. n.

Greenish æneous, clothed with white pubescence; antennæ blackish, head and thorax closely punctured; elytra subelongate, punctured like the thorax, clothed with long whitish pubescence.

Length 4 millim.

Head elongate and narrowed in front, convex, without any depressions, closely punctured, with short pubescence; the epistome not separated, its anterior margin semicircularly emarginate; eyes rounded, entire; antennæ widely separated, inserted below the eyes, not extending to the base of the thorax, the terminal five joints bluish black, transversely thickened, the other joints obscure fulvous, the second joint thickened, longer than the third and following joint; thorax about one-half broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, closely and strongly punctured, and clothed with rather long, adpressed, white hairs; scutellum broad, its apex nearly truncate; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, oblong, nearly parallel, sculptured and pubescent like the thorax;

underside and legs of similar sculpturing, the first joint of the anterior tarsi rather strongly dilated (σ ?); the lower surface of the tarsi covered with fulvous pubescence.

Hab. Zambesi.

The general appearance of this small species is not unlike that of a species of Curculionid on account of the narrowed and convex head without the slightest division or groove; the general colour is a greenish and very metallic lustre in spite of the white pubescence.

CHRYSOMELINÆ.

ALGOALA, gen. n.

Body ovate, pointed posteriorly, apterous; antennæ filiform, palpi slender; thorax transverse, narrowed anteriorly, the sides oblique, straight, not thickened; scutellum triangular; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, punctate-striate, their epipleuræ very broad, impubescent; legs rather feeble, claws simple; prosternum narrowed between the coxæ; mesosternum short, quadrate; metasternum short and transverse; anterior coxal cavities closed.

In the shape of its thorax this genus resembles *Melasoma*, from which it is at once separated by the filiform antennæ; the closed anterior cavities and the absence of wings as well as the general shape will further assist in the recognition of the genus, of which I received a single species from Dr. Brauns.

ALGOALA FULVICOLLIS, sp. n.

Fulvous, thorax strongly punctured at the sides, the middle finely punctate; elytra greenish æneous, strongly and closely punctate-striate.

Length 5 millim.

Head rather closely punctured, fulvous, the space in front of the eyes strongly thickened, the clypeus more finely and closely punctured, more or less distinctly separated from the face; antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the basal joint subquadrate, the second small, the third joint longer than the following ones, terminal joint elongate; thorax of somewhat variable shape, according to sex, the sides rounded in the male, more straight and obliquely narrowed in the female, the disc sparingly and finely, the sides closely and strongly punctured; scutellum triangular; elytra with about twelve rows of strong punctures, obscure greenish æneous, a narrow space in front of the lateral margins impunctate and slightly convex; underside and legs fulvous.

Hab. Algoa Bay, Cape Colony (*Dr. Brauns*).

TIMARCHELLA, gen. n.

Ovate, apterous; palpi elongate, cylindrical, the last joint subconical, shorter than the preceding one; antennæ elongate, robust,